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speakers, said that the Gallinas use combs for their hair ; they use combs with fine teeth, which are about the length of a man's finger. With regard to their reverence for animals, he said that one tribe did not eat goats, and that others reverence alligators. He mentioned the fact, that an old man had an alligator that was quite tame, and fed out of his hand. With regard to the Poorah, it was an institution somewhat similar to freemasonry, and those who were initiated into it, understood one another by signs not known to the rest of the tribe. It was originated, he believed, for the purpose of making laws, all of which were settled in the bush. As to the skulls, one was that of a Vey ; his father was a native of Kissy, situated about 200 miles in the interior, and his mother was the descendant of a white man. He (Mr. Harris) knew him well. He was a man of great bravery. He was killed in a skirmish, and fought with so much valour that he received four cuts before he was killed. The Goorah skull was that of the king of the Goorah people, whose country is about sixty miles from the coast ; they are civilised, and carry on many manufactures. The other skull, whatever might be its characteristic developments, was that of an intelligent man who had a very good temper. The Krus are considered to be the most intelligent of the negro tribes.

The following paper was then read :—

*Remarks on Genealogy in connexion with Anthropology.* By GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.M., F.A.S.L.

(This paper will appear at length in the *Memoirs*.)

This paper was professedly suggestive of the value of the study of genealogy to anthropological science. In discussing the means which a knowledge of genealogy affords us of becoming better acquainted with the history of mankind, and with the origin of different nations, Mr. Marshall observes, that the study of genealogy is a passion inherent in the whole human race, whether living in a barbarous or civilised state, and accounts for this taste by mentioning those natural causes which in the first stages of civilisation place one man above his fellows. The value of genealogy, as tending to elucidate the physical formation of man, as well as his mental capacity, is instanced in reference to consanguineous marriages, family resemblances, hereditary diseases, and such like. The same characteristics are observable in animals as in man. The chief difficulty in the way of the anthropologist who would use genealogy as a means of studying man accurately, is that of certainly ascertaining pedigrees for any length of time ; this defect is now being remedied, at least for future generations, by a more extended system of national registration.

The paper concludes by defining genealogy, as connected with anthropology, as “the science of investigating the causes which lead to the intellectual and physical development of man, or contribute to his decline, so far as he is influenced by the condition of his progenitors.” Hitherto genealogy has not been scientifically studied ; ere long we hope to see it receive that share of attention from sci-

entific men which, if Mr. Marshall's suggestions be of any value at all, it appears to merit.

The PRESIDENT, in proposing the thanks of the Society to Mr. Marshall, said they were particularly indebted to him for introducing that subject to their notice. They had that night heard two excellent papers, by Fellows of the Society, who had contributed for the first time, and he trusted they would be the forerunners of many others from them. The course of investigation suggested in the second paper had not hitherto received the attention to which it was entitled, and they should be bound in future to give it their best consideration. With regard to the number of ancestors which it was asserted a man might have, he considered the calculations about the per centage of blood a mistaken notion. It was not a question of mixture of blood in arithmetical proportions, but it was a physiological question entirely, as to the increase or propagation of race. The effect of intermarriage of relations was also a question of physiology. He regarded the collection of national portraits as most interesting in an anthropological point of view, as it would afford the opportunity of comparing the features of those who had distinguished themselves in times past with those of the present day. Historical anthropology was an interesting branch of the science of man, and he hoped the suggestive paper read by Mr. Marshall would stimulate further inquiry, and be the means of collecting facts that would throw more light on the subject.

Dr. BEIGEL observed that genealogy, in the sense defined by the author of the paper, was in reality anthropology. What had hitherto been considered genealogy was nothing more than the determination of what man was the ancestor of another; what relation, in short, Tom was to Harry. But when they proceeded to consider what the physical condition of Tom was, that subject of inquiry became anthropology. In one sense, indeed, the science of anthropology might be considered to embrace all sciences, and according to the definition of genealogy given by the author of the paper, it would certainly be comprised in the science of man. It was said to have been proved that there is not an innate superiority in one man over another, and the interest of genealogy arises from the knowledge gained by it of the influences that make one man superior to another. If the author inquired of the gentleman near him (the Rev. Dunbar Heath) who was his ancestor, that gentleman would tell him that his ancestor was a monkey; it became an interesting point to be ascertained, therefore, what changes had occurred and what influences had been exercised to make a monkey so eloquent a speaker as Mr. Heath. He thought that there was something innate in all races, but that there must be special circumstances to raise one man into a higher state of knowledge than another.

Rev. I. DUNBAR HEATH said, that having been referred to as the descendant of the most ancient classes, the quadrumana, he felt bound to make some remarks on the question. He could not quite agree with Dr. Beigel in his definition of genealogy. In considering the question, they should view the influence of lineal descent, as well as

other influences distinct from it. He did not agree with the President in the opinion that by regarding the subject physiologically, they were prevented paying any attention to it arithmetically, as denoting the degrees of relationship; he thought that the two methods of looking at it might be properly combined. There are external influences which commence with the quickening of the embryo in the mother's womb, and there is something else which influences the character. The external life of the mother, independent of the father, had no doubt great influence, but was there not something more than that? Was there not something in the race? In the formation of character, the race and the external circumstances should be both considered. Genealogy would afford help in making the investigation, and in that manner genealogists would work for them as anthropologists.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he differed from Dr. Beigel in considering genealogy the same as anthropology, for he thought there was the same difference between them as there is between topography and geography. It was carrying out in individual characters the investigations which ethnologists applied to races, and anthropologists pursued in respect to man as an organised being. It was known, for example, that certain parasites were generated in certain families, and it was important to trace such peculiarities to their source. It was a fact that that peculiarity exists, and among some families high in the scale of social life, and to a degree to make it very unpleasant. Genealogy might assist anthropology in the inquiry to what source that peculiarity is to be traced, and by that means they might remove from some aristocratical families the disgrace of having originated such diseases.

Mr. C. CARTER BLAKE observed that the paper referred to several topics of great interest. Among others, it referred to the results of consanguineous marriages, which subject had been often considered by the Anthropological Society of Paris, and some papers bearing indirectly on the subject had been read and well discussed in the Anthropological Society of London. He regretted that so few facts had been brought forward by the author of this paper as to the results of consanguineous marriages, and he should be glad to have some such facts adduced on a future occasion. In the observations that had been made on the paper, he was surprised to hear Mr. Mackenzie repeat an anecdote that had no foundation, relating to the Percy family, who were said to be infected with the parasite *Pediculus hominis*. He believed that absurd legend rested on an equally absurd slander in the play of the *Merry Wives of Windsor*; and that the whole affair was utterly ridiculous, and unworthy to be noticed at a meeting of the Anthropological Society. They were in want of facts also on the subject of human hybridity, which it was very desirable should be obtained. In Paris a great number of facts bearing on those subjects had been collected, also at Moscow and in southern Russia; and the inquiries that had been instituted, he hoped, would be carried out in detail, and that the results would be communicated to the Anthropological Society of London.

Mr. GOLDSMID said they could scarcely expect many facts to be stated in a paper that was merely suggestive; and he thought that the objections urged by Dr. Beigel—that immediately they went beyond the strict limits of the subject of genealogy, they entered into a larger and inconsistent field of inquiry—would apply to almost everything. No science was so much mixed up with the general nature of man as anthropology, therefore it must be almost necessarily connected directly or indirectly with physiology and other natural sciences. The study of genealogy, he considered valuable to the anthropologist, as it tended to show what influences that affect man's nature may be said to depend on external circumstances, and what are innate properties. One fact deserving of notice, as shewing this, he would mention, the thickness of the lip of the members of the House of Hapsburg. They had all of them been subject to the same social influences, and that peculiarity was observable in almost every branch of the family. Another instance was that of a gentleman belonging to a great aristocratic family, who had one white lock of hair, though his hair was generally dark, which peculiarity had been transmitted to him from a distant ancestor. He mentioned these cases to show that the author of the paper had opened a field of inquiry to anthropologists, from which many extraordinary facts bearing on the study of man might be elicited.

Mr. PRITCHARD stated that among the natives of the Pacific he had met with individuals who had a white lock amongst the surrounding dark hair, which was said to be hereditary. With respect to the question of consanguinity, he stated that there are many of the small or *atoll* islands in the Pacific where the natives trace back their origin through three or four hundred years to the few persons who, drifting from their homes, originally landed there. The descendants of these persons intermarried, and all the inhabitants were related to one another; yet, speaking generally, there were no signs of madness or of any other serious mental affection among them.

Mr. MACKENZIE denied that he had made any special allusion to the Percy family when speaking of parasites. He believed that such diseases prevailed in a great many other families, but not in that one alone.

Mr. MARSHALL, in replying to the observations on his paper, said he meant it to be suggestive merely, and therefore he had not thought it necessary to mention more facts. He thought Dr. Beigel had rather misunderstood his meaning in his definition of genealogy, which, in an extended view, includes every kind of historical study. With regard to the facts adduced by Mr. Mackenzie, of physical peculiarities running in families, he had no doubt that many such instances as mentioned exist, but insanity and scrofula, which are also transmitted in families, were much more important subjects for consideration. Many such examples might be adduced, and a very remarkable one in a family even higher than that of Percy. Hereditary personal resemblances were well known to exist; and in addition to the instance of the Bourbon chin, alluded to by Mr. Bollaert, he might mention the strong resemblance of the Prince of Wales to the face of George

III, as stamped on the coins of his reign. The family histories and portraits of many English families afford numerous examples of the same kind. He remarked, in conclusion, that the great families in this country claim to be descendants from many sources, but that there are only one or two who claim to be descended from the Danes.

The PRESIDENT announced that the Council had decided to hold an extra meeting, at which Captain Bedford Pim would read a paper on the causes of the Negro insurrection in Jamaica. In consequence of its having become known that Captain Pim was about to deliver an address on that subject, there had been a great demand for admissions, and it would be requisite, therefore, to hold the meeting in a larger room.

The meeting then adjourned.

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#### SPECIAL ORDINARY MEETING AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

FEBRUARY 1ST, 1866.

JAMES HUNT, Esq., PH.D., F.S.A., F.R.S.L., PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following list of members elected since the last ordinary meeting was read:—E. Charlesworth, Esq., F.G.S., Whittington Club, E.C.; I. E. B. Cox, Esq., Middle Temple, E.C.; James Gowans, Esq., 16, Salisbury Street, Edinburgh; David Lloyd, Esq., 26, Birchin Lane, E.C.; Nidda Genthe, Esq., LL.D., 8, Bedford Place, W.C.; Monsieur E. G. Mery, Gaboon, West Africa; H. Mills, Esq., Arlington Place, Broughton Lane, Manchester; John Robbins, Esq., 372, Oxford Street; T. Valentine Robins, Esq., Sidney Cottage, Halebank, Ditton, Liverpool; John Taylor, Esq., 316, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

The following Local Secretaries were elected:—R. B. N. Walker, Esq., F.A.S.L., Gaboon, West Africa; Irwin E. B. Cox, Esq., B.A., Hertfordshire.

A paper was read by Commander Bedford C. Pim, R.N., F.A.S.L., entitled "The Negro at Home and Abroad."

In the discussion on the above paper the following gentlemen took part:—Messrs. Aria, Semper, Winwood Reade, Hibbert, Liggins, Harris, and Seemann.

[A full report of the proceedings of this meeting will be found in a special number of the *Popular Magazine of Anthropology*.—ED. J.A.S.L.]

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